

Hiroshi HARA*: **Critical notes on some type specimens of
East-Asiatic plants in foreign herbaria (10)**

原 寛*: 欧米にある東亜植物基準標本の検討 (10)

25) *Ilex subtilis* Miquel. After examining a fragment of the type of *Ilex subtilis*, S. Y. Hu concluded that 'it is certainly a juvenile form of *Ilex serrata* var. *sieboldi*' in Journ. Arnold Arbor. **30**: 268 (1949). Accordingly I changed the name of a horticultural form, 'Koshôbai,' which had been known as var. *subtilis* (Miq.) to f. *Koshobai*.

In 1954, I examined the holotype of *Ilex subtilis* Miquel at Leiden, and noticed that it is apparently a flowering branch of 'Koshôbai' as formerly identified. Its branches are partly densely ramose. Its leaves are small and lanceolate, 12-22 mm long 3-5 mm wide, and pubescent on both sides. Moreover, the type sheet bears the name 'Koshôbai' written in Japanese letters.

It may be also worth mentioning that the holotype of *Ilex serrata* Thunberg at Uppsala has leaves minutely pubescent on both surfaces, as the typical *Ilex serrata* has often been considered to have glabrous leaves by some authors. A race with glabrous leaves should be called var. *argutidens* (Miq.) Rehder, as I have treated in 1954.

It is strange that all syntypes (Siebold 3 and Mohnike 1) of *Ilex Sieboldi* Miquel at Leiden have glabrous leaves, contrary to the original description, and are the same as *I. argutidens* Miq.

Ilex serrata* Thunberg var. *serrata

f. *subtilis* (Miq.) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 732 (1953), comb. nud.; in Bull. Sci. Mus. Tokyo **33**: 78 (1953).

Ilex subtilis Miquel in Versl. Meded. Akad. Wetens. Amsterd. Afd. Nat. ser. 2, **2**: 84 (1866); Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. **3**: 107 (1867), e typo.

I. Sieboldi var. *subtilis* (Miq.) Yatabe in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **6**: 158 (1892).

I. serrata var. *serrata* f. *Koshobai* Hara, Enum. Spermat. Jap. **3**: 77 (1954).

26) ***Clinopodium gracile* and *C. confine*** O. Kuntze. When I referred the Sino-Japanese plant to *Clinopodium confine* in 1935, I had no opportunity to see the specimens from Java. Having examined the specimens of this group in the herbarium of Kew in 1954, I found that the specimens of *C. gracile* from Java are quite

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identical with those of *C. confine* from China and Japan, as pointed out by Handel-Mazzetti in 1934. The species occurs also in India and the Malay Peninsula.

Clinopodium gracile (Benth.) O. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. **2**: 514 (1891).

Calamintha? gracilis Bentham in DC., Prodr. **12**: 232 (1848)—Hand.-Mzt. in Act. Hort. Gotob. **9**: 87 (1934).

Calamintha confinis Hance in Journ. Bot. **6**: 331 (1868), e typo.

Clinopodium confine (Hance) O. Kuntze, l. c. 515 (1891)—Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **11**: 101, f. 14 (1935); Enum. Spermat. Jap. **1**: 197 (1949)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1016 (1953).

Satureia gracilis (Benth.) Nakai in Journ. Coll. Sci. Univ. Tokyo **31**: 149 (1911).

Clinopodium gracilis (Benth.) Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. **2** (2): 538 (1912).

Satureia gracilis (Benth.) Bailey in Gent. Herb. **1**: 43 (1920).

Dist. Honshu, south to Formosa, south Korea, China, Malay, Java, and India.

27) ***Scutellaria strigillosa*** Hemsl. and ***S. yezoensis*** Kudo. The *Scutellaria galeculata* group is rather uniform in Europe, but it is well differentiated and complicated in East Asia. In 1921 & 29, Kudo clearly defined two species in Japan, *S. strigillosa* (*S. Schmidtii*) and *S. yezoensis*. As mentioned in 1949 & 56, I quite agree with Kudo's opinion in treating the Japanese plants of this group, although some authors recently considered that both plants belong to a single species.

Scutellaria strigillosa Hemsl. occurs generally in sandy places near sea-coast, and it is often a low-grown and well branched plant. Its leaves are narrow oblong to elliptic and roundish or obtuse at the top, and have minute pitted glands beneath. Its hairs are always curved upwards. Its flowers are more than 2 cm long. Kudo in 1929 correctly referred the plant to *S. strigillosa* Hemsley, although Juzepchuk in 1954 adopted *S. Taquetii* Lév. et Vaniot for it. Hemsley described his species based on two specimens, Talienhwan (Dairen) and Chefoo (Chifu) of north China, and I here select the former one in the herbarium of Kew as the lectotype. The species is variable in the degree of hairiness. The typical *S. strigillosa* is moderately pubescent, and a more densely pubescent form can be called f. *hirta* (Fr. Schm.) Hara, whereas some plants from Honshu are glabrescent.

This plant, however, is very closely allied to *S. scordiifolia* Fischer of Siberia, Mongolia, and north China which has generally narrower glabrescent leaves and it is apparently much nearer to *S. scordiifolia* than to *S. yezoensis*. As the distinction between the two plants is often not prominent, it will be better to treat *S. strigillosa* as a geographical subspecies of *S. scordiifolia* which has evolved in coastal regions of easternmost Asia, as suggested by Kitagawa.

The other plant grows generally in marshy meadows of northern Japan. Its stems are often taller and less branched. Its leaves are often larger and thinner, oblong-lanceolate to oblong-ovate, broadest near the base, attenuate to the acutish apex, and very minutely glandular (but not pitted) on the lower surface. Its calyces are minutely pubescent with curved hairs mixed with very short glandular ones. Its range of variations in the mode of pubescence and the size of flowers is nearly the same as that of *S. strigillosa*, although stems and leaves have on an average more minute accumbent hairs in the former. It is remarkable that its seeds are pebbled with smaller tubercles than those of *S. strigillosa*.

This plant was named by Kudo as *S. yezoensis*, and it is clearly distinguished from *S. galericulata* in having dense ascending incurved hairs on stems, petioles, lower surface of leaves, and calyces, and larger flowers 2–2.6 cm long. While *S. galericulata* L. from Europe as well as its var. *epilobiifolia* (Ham.) Jordal from North America is pilose consistently with short recurved hairs on angles of stem, petioles, lower surface of leaves, and calyces, and has smaller flowers generally less than 2 cm long (1–2 cm rarely up to 2.5 cm).

In Saghalien, *S. yezoensis* is generally found in its typical form. A few specimens from Saghalien, however, have narrower (less than 1 cm wide) glabrescent leaves with obscure crenae on the margin, and they closely resemble some broad-leaved specimens of *S. Regeliana* Nakai from the mountain district of north Korea where the latter species occurs here and there.

It is interesting to note that a specimen from south Kamtchatka collected at Hutor (R. Malaise, Jul. 19, 1928), which was kindly sent on loan by the courtesy of Dr. Hultén in Stockholm, shows some intermediate characters between *S. galericulata* and *S. yezoensis*. In general appearance it is similar to *S. galericulata*, but the hairs on stems, petioles and calyces are ascending. As compared with *S. yezoensis*, the hairs are more spreading, the flowers are smaller, and the crenae of leaves are flat and obscure.

The specimens from Siberia which have hitherto been referred to *S. galericulata* need further examination, and some of them seem to come nearer to *S. yezoensis* in having larger flowers and ascending hairs.

Scutellaria scordiifolia Fischer ex Schrank in Denkschr. Bot. Ges. Regensb. 2: 55 (1822).

subsp. ***strigillosa*** (Hemsl.) Hara, stat. nov.

S. strigillosa Hemsley in Journ. Linn. Soc. 26: 297 (1890), e typo—Kudo in

Mem. Fac. Sci. & Agr. Taihoku Univ. **2** (2): 265 (1929)—Hara, Enum. Spermat. Jap. **1**: 229 (1949)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1002 (1953), pro parte.

S. Taquetii Lévillé et Vaniot in Fedde, Rep. **8**: 402 (1910)—Juzepchuk in Fl. URSS. **20**: 100, t. 5, fig. 4 (1954).

Lectotype: Manshuria aust., Talienhwan (Swinhoe in herb. Hance, no. 6523 in K).

Dist. South Kuriles, Saghalien, Ussuri, Yezo south to north Kyushu, Korea, south Manchuria, and coastal China.

For detailed synonymy confer my Enumeratio cited above.

f. *hirta* (Fr. Schm.) Hara, comb. nov.

S. scordiifolia var. *hirta* Fr. Schmidt, Reis. Amur. u. Sachal. 165 (1868).

Scutellaria yezoensis Kudo in Journ. Coll. Sci. Univ. Tokyo **43** (8): 12, t. 1, f. 9 (1921)—Hara in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **51**: 143 (1937); Enum. Spermat. Jap. **1**: 230 (1949); in Journ. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo Bot. **6**: 370 (1956)—Juzepchuk in Fl. URSS. **20**: 95 (1954).

S. strigillosa var. *yezoensis* (Kudo) Kitamura in Act. Phyt. et Geobot. **17**: 11 (1957).

Dist. Middle & south Kuriles, Saghalien, Yezo, and northernmost Honshu (Mutsu!).

28) **Sparganium fallax** Graebner. In 1954 I examined at Kew the specimens of *Sparganium fallax* from India, i. e. Khasia 5—6000 ped. (Hooker & Thomson), ibid. (Griffith, no. 5618) and Birma (Griffith, no. 5617), and noticed that it is a good match for *S. yamatense* from Japan.

Sparganium fallax Graebner in Allg. Bot. Zeits. **4**: 32 (1898), nom.; in Engler, Pfl.-reich Ht. 2, IV-10: 15, f. 3H (1900).

S. yamatense Makino ex Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. **2** (1): 24 (1905), nom.—Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **12**: 171, f. 33 (1936)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 52 (1953).

Dist. Central and western Honshu, Kyushu (Hizen!, Higo!), Burma, and east India.

29) **Identity of some Miquel's types of Habenaria.** Most of Japanese orchids described by Miquel have been correctly interpreted by Maximowicz, Kränzlin, and Schlechter. Miquel's type material of *Habenaria*, however, is heterogenous and is sometimes formed of two or more quite different species, and its identity can be made only when a lectotype is definitely chosen. Having examined those types

at Leiden in 1954, I select lectotypes in the following way for fear of disturbing current usage.

The type sheet (Herb. Leiden no. 903, 16-113) of *Habenaria neuropetala* Miquel consists of two plants. In the upper part of the sheet is mounted only the upper part of a raceme with 8 flowers which was collected by Keiske Ito in Owari. Its lateral petals are obliquely broad ovate and 4 mm long; its labella about 5 mm long; its spurs about 12 mm long; thus its flowers agree with those of *Platanthera hologlottis* Maxim. While a flowering plant with leaves, which is mounted in the lower part of the sheet, and bears the name *H. neuropetala* also in Miquel's handwriting, is *Platanthera japonica* (Thunb.) Lindley. When Miquel published his *H. neuropetala*, he laid stress on the characters of flowers, and his original description of flowers including the dimension of floral parts corresponds exactly with those mounted in the upper part. So I select the upper specimen as the lectotype of the species, although the description of leaves and stems is apparently based on the lower one. Thus typified, ***Habenaria neuropetala*** Miquel (1866) is a synonym of *Platanthera hologlottis* Maximowicz (1859).

The type specimen of ***Habenaria Keiskei*** Miquel (1866) consists of two flowering plants collected by Keiske Ito. They are not conspecific with *Platanthera mandarinorum* Reichb. f. as often considered, but are identical with *Platanthera tipuloides* (L. f.) Lindley.

Miquel cited several specimens under ***Habenaria japonica***, and described three new varieties in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2: 207 (1866). Three sheets collected by Siebold, Buerger, and Pierot are all *Platanthera japonica* (Thunb.) Lindley, but a sheet collected at Hakodate by Wright is a mixture of *P. japonica* and *P. hologlottis*.

To var. **β minor**, Miquel seems to refer two specimens, one collected by Buerger and the other by Siebold. The former specimen (Buerger) is composed of 6 flowering plants, which have distinctly winged stem 18-23 cm high, 4-6 lanceolate leaves, rather dense raceme, broad lateral petals ca. 4.5 mm long, labellum 4-5 mm long, and narrow pointed spur ca. 1 cm long. It is a dwarf, densely leaved and densely flowered form of *Platanthera interrupta* Maxim. Whereas the latter specimen (Siebold) consisting of 2 flowering plants belongs to the *Platanthera ophrydioides* group, although Kränzlin identified it also as *P. minor* Reichb. f. Another specimen collected at Nagasaki (Oldham, no. 842) is considered by Miquel as '*Habenaria japonica* varietas?', and it is a syntype of *P. interrupta* Maxim. Here I designate the first specimen (Buerger, Herb. Leiden no. 903, 16-74) as the lectotype of Miquel's var.

minor. When Reichenbach f. published *P. minor*, he cited Miquel's *H. japonica* var. *minor*. Accordingly **P. minor** (Miq.) Reichenb. f. (1878) is also typified by the same specimen, and should be adopted in the sense of *P. interrupta* Maxim. (1886), as Schlechter did so in 1919.

As regards γ . **montana** Miquel, there are two sheets of specimens from Siebold herbarium collected on Mt. Unzen (Wunzen) of Kyushu. They are the typical *P. mandarinorum* Reichenb. f. (1852), having long spurs 22-25 mm long, although Kränzl misidentified them as *P. japonica*.

The type sheet of δ ? **micrantha** Miquel is an assortment of many specimens collected by Keiske Ito, and it is a bad mixture of at least three quite different species; i. e. *Platanthera mandarinorum* var. *brachycentron*, the *P. tipuloides* group, and *Tulotis ussuriensis* (*Perularia ussuriensis*.)

25) コショウバイ *Ilex subtilis* Miquel はウメモドキの若いものであるという胡女史の同定に従つて、私はコショウバイの学名を変更した。しかし、基準標本を見たところ、和名としてコショウバイと記されていて疑なく園芸品種コショウバイであり、その学名は以前の通りでよいのでここに訂正する。

26) トウバナ 1935年にこの類を検討した際には、ジャバ産の標本が見られなかったので、トウバナを確実な支那産のものに同定しておいた。1954年 Kew でこの類の標本を見たがジャバにはトウバナと全く一致するものが産することが分つたので、その学名は *Clinopodium gracile* (Benth.) O. Kuntze がよいと考える。

27) ナミキソウとエゾナミキソウ 両者は工藤博士 (1921 & 29) によつて種として区別されたが、最近大井博士 (1953) は両者を全く同一とし、北村博士 (1957) は変種にされた。しかしこの両者は葉の形や下面の小凹点、種子の疣状突起などでかなりはつきり区別ができ、私も 1956 年に指摘した通り、別種として扱つてよいと考える。ナミキソウはエゾナミキソウよりはむしろシベリア・満蒙産の *Scutellaria scordifolia* Fischer の方にはるかに近縁でありその亜種として扱う方が妥当であると思う。一方エゾナミキソウは欧米の *S. galericulata* L. に似ているが毛の性質や花の大きさで容易に区別ができる。もつともこの群はシベリア東部で極めて変化に富んでいるので今後同地方のものを再検する必要がある。

28) ヤマトミクリ 本種も Kew でインド産の標本と比較した結果、日本産と同一種とみられるので、学名に *Sparganium fallax* Graebner を採用する。

29) Miquel の記載した *Habenaria* の種類には、基準標本が 2 種以上の混合からなるものがある。*H. neuropetala* Miq. の基準標本は、上方にミズチドリの花序、下方

にツレサギソウが1本はつてあるが、原記載によく一致する花をもつ上方のミズチドリを後定基準標本にえらぶ。

H. Keiskei Miq. はヤマサギソウの異名と考えられていたが、基準標本をみるとそれはホソバキソチドリであつた。

また Miquel は *H. japonica* (ツレサギソウ) の下に多くの標本を引用し、3 新変種を記載した。var. *minor* Miquel というのは小形で葉と花を密につけたオオバノトンボソウとキソチドリ系のものとの混合であるが、前者を基準にえらび、その名を基にした *Platanthera minor* (Miq.) Reichb. f. をオオバノトンボソウの正名に用いる。var. *montana* Miq. はハシナガヤマサギソウである。また var. ? *micrantha* Miq. とした和紙にはさんだ標本は、伊藤圭介翁が集めた多くの標本を混ぜてはりつけたもので、少くともトンボソウ、ノヤマサギソウ、コバノトンボソウ(?) の混合である。

□ 吉川純幹：日本スゲ属植物図譜 1

イネ科やカヤツリグサ科などの植物はその外形がみなよく似ているので、一つ一つの種類の特徴は文章では書き表わし難く、中でもスゲは日本に 200 種もある難物であるので図解書が最も必要とされ、それも一つだけでなく幾つかあることが望ましい。今回正宗敬教授の所の「北陸の植物の会」で吉川氏のこの労作が出版される様になつたのは大変よろこばしい。氏は以前からスゲに興味を持つて豊富な材料を集めて居られたので、その中のよい個体から、よく特徴をとらえた美しい線でかき表わされている。第一巻は描きためられたものの一部、70 種——全種類の約三分の一に相当すると思われる——の図が収められており、スゲの勉強に良い参考書である上に、一般植物の同好家にとつてもその一枚一枚をながめるだけで非常にたのしい。引続いて残り全部のスゲの図が完成出版されることを期待してやまない。A5, 70 図版共 141 頁 発行所 金沢市金沢大学理学部植物学教室 北陸の植物の会 (代表 里見信生 振替金沢 904) 価格 550 円 (大井次三郎)。

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